NEW YORK HERALD. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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VERTISEMENTS renowed every day. ANDRESENS THIS TVENING.

DELADWAY PHEATRE, Broodway—READE THE KYNTER THE FORMS FIRST DES THE DEMON HORES. MALON GARDEN, Breadway-ELF KING, OR WRALES BOWERT THEATER, BOWSTY-BROKEN VOW-FEMALE

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MOADWAY VARMETIES, 473 Broadway—WALAD QUEEN WOOD'S MINUTERIES, 444 Broadway STREETIAN PER-BOOKLEYS BURLEQUE OPENA HOUSE, 530 Bread-

DABERNACILE, Broadway-PROF. SPENCER'S LECTURE

How York, Monday, February 25, 1886.

Matis for Europe. The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, were Beston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. an mails will close in this city at a quarte two o'clock to-morrow a'terncon.

The MENALD (printed in English and French) will be allshed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, mappers, sixpence. s and advertisements for any edition of

The How York Herald will be received at the following

Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
do. 5 Place de la Bourse
do. 7 Rumfort street
ou.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Eurato well embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office curing the previous week, and to the hour of

News for the Pacific.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will neve this port this afternoon, at three o'clock, for Punta

Ton New York Hunard-Cahfornia edition-contain all the latest news by mail and te egraph from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'cl ek this moraing. Agents will please send in their orders as early as

By the arrival of the steamships Atlantic and Asia as this port we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. Neither vessel brings any tidings of We still, however, entertain no appre. the Pacific. hensions for her safety, and will briefly give the seasons for the faith that is in us, based upon the supposition that an accident happened to her manery when she was, perhaps, five or six days out. The Pacific left Liverpool on the 23d of January, and was seen on the following day off Waterford, on the Irish coast, since which time up to the departure of the Asia nothing has been heard of her. But seven teen days, it will be observed, elapsed between the sailing of the two vessels. If, therefore, the Pacific's nachinery gave way—as was the case with the Atantic in December, 1851—she might have been all this time out without news of her safety reaching Liverpool before the Asia left. We have a'luded to the accident to the Atlantic on her Western passage four years ago. That event is no doubt fresh in the etion of our readers : certainly no resident of this metropolis will ever forget the spontaneous outburst of joy from our entire population which greeted the arrival of the Africa, on the evening of Baturday, February 15, 1852, with the news that the Atlantic had anchored in safety in the harbor of Cork. The incidents of that memorable voyage we recapitulate below, as they serve to strengthen the theory we have afivenced with reference to the missing steamer Pacific. The Atd from Liverpool on th cember, 1851, and on the 6th of January, in latitude 46 12, longitude 41, during a heavy gale, broke her shaft. She was hove to under storm canvass, and was obliged to lie to during the two following days, on account of the violence of the storm. On the 9th the wind changed, and she was headed for Halifax, distant 897 miles. At noon of the 10th the wind sprung up from the southwest, when she hove to once more, and on the 11th turned back and sailed towards the coast of Europe, and anchored at Cork on the 22d, making her time out twen ty-four days, whereas the Pacific had been out but The Atlantic encountered heavy gales and high seas on her return back to the English coest, a distance of some 1,400 miles. The Africa brought the news of her safety to New York Feb. 15, 1852, so that the vessel was missing (so far as was known in the United States) forty-nine days. If the Pacific is at sea to-day she has been out only thirty-three, being sixteen days less than the Atlan-

tic was unheard of on this side of the ocean. The European news received by the two steamer is of the highest interest. The English journals are filled with speculations, mixed, we regret to say, with a good deal of vaporing, on the existing difficulties between Great Britain and this country. The language of Lord Clarendon in Parliament, and the absence of Mr. Buchanan from certain official receptions. Lad given rise to a great deal of uneasiness is the public mind. The peace party-and, indeed, the Explish people generally-deprecate the idea of the two countries going to war for such motives as the Mosquito protectorate and the enlishment difficulty. Our readers will find in another column a report of a speech made by Mr. Bright, at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which is stated to represent fairly the popular opinion on the saiject. In the House mons, on the 8th instant, Mr. Cobden called for the production of the correspondence which had taken place between the two generaments on both these questions. Lord Palmerston replied that on neither was the correspondence completed, but that as soon as it was concluded it would be laid before

Elsewhere will be found the names of the plenipo. tentiaries appointed under the Vienus protocol to represent the European Powers at the Paris Confe rences. Austria has, it is said, submitted the Rus sian acceptance to the consideration of the German Diet. There is no appearance of Russia being likely to be admitted to assist at the Conferences The plenipotentiaries were beginning to arrive in Paris, much to the delight of the novelty-aving people of that capital, who are in a most pacific and philanthropic mood just now. It is expected that the Russian envoys will be smothered with kind

A scheme for the reform, social and political, of the whole administration of the Turkish empire, has been concocted by Lord Stratford de Redeliffe and M. Thouvenel, and will, it is expected, be imposed noises voiens on the Sultan. This is the manner i which the allies vindicate the independence of Tur-

A conference had taken place at Copenhagen, on the 5th inst., between the delegates on the Sound dues. Denmark has made a proposition, consenting to abandon what she calls her rights for a sum of 36,060,000 thaiers, to be paid proportionably by the Powers interested.

The Lor don Morning Advertiser has a curio fory in reference to an offer of me the Br tish government and Mr. Buchanan, made by S' Henry Bulwer. The intervention of the lattera it is added, takes place at the instigation of Lord Palmerston. An interview was fixed at the embassy, in which Sir Henry was to explain to our Minister the compromise which he was prepared to recommend. The fact—if such it is—reflects but ittle credit on the diplomatic tact and skill of the English Foreign Secretary. Mediation is, however, the order of the day.

Glasgow had been visited by a terrific storm, which lasted eighteen hours, and destroyed over £100,000 of property. Tod & Macgregor's large building sheds (cost £30,000) were completely carried away. An iron steamer in course of building was twisted, and chimney stacks in all directions blown down. The high tide injured the Ardrossan docks to the extent of £20,000. It also covered a field in the neighborhood,

and drowned a whole flock of sheep.

A terrible collision had taken place in the British Channel between an English packet ship bound to New Zealand, and an iron steamer for London from Limerick. The ship foundered, and more than

forty lives were lost. From the West Coast of Africa we learn, under date of Lugos 7th, and Fernando Po 18th of January, that trade was very dull. Several settlers had been killed by the natives. The Cameroons had rebelled. A slaver, calling herself the Chatsworth, of New York, had been destroyed. At Cape Coast the imposition of a duty of 37 per cent on Britis and foreign imports had caused some merchants to establish factories at the Dutch possessions, and the results were likely to be very injurious to the trade of Cape Coast, Accra, and other settlements.

We have interesting news from Mexico, the de tails of which may be found elsewhere. It is generally believed that the revolt of Haro y Tamire will prove a failure. The new tariff went into operation on the 1st of January. We give the material

The Know Nothings at Philadelphia were yester day busily engaged in canvassing the claims and chances of the rival candidates for the nominations of President and Vice President.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Matsell termi, nated on Saturday. The Police Commissioners have now to render their decision.

The French red republicans celebrated the eighth anniversary of the last French revolution by a banquet on Saturday evening, and a meeting yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. From the report of the proceedings, given elsewhere, it will be seen Louis Na poleon was severely denounced, and his would be sassin, Pianori, commended and cheered as an attempted avenger of the French republic. One of the socialist philosophers endorsed the teachings of Jesus Christ, but objected to the interpretation usually put upon them, and argued that the Saviour was a good red republican.

On Saturday the sales of cotton reached 2,000 a 2,500 bales, the market closing steady. Flour was unchanged, while the sales were to a moderate extent. Exporters were disposed to await the receipt of later foreign news. Wheat was quiet, and in the absence of sales of moment quotations were more or less nominal. Corn was heavy and sales light, at 68c, a 73c, for mixed and vellow Jersey, and 75c, a 76c. for Southern yellow and white. Rye was dull. A sale of western was made for delivery on the opening of navigation in the spring, at \$1 12. Pork was more active, and sales were pretty freely made of mess at \$15 87 for the article on the spot, and at \$16 for March delivery, buyer's option. Sugars continued firm, with a fair amount of sales. Coffee was firm, with sales of Rio at full prices. Freights were stiff, with moderate engagements.

War with England.

In another place we publish various extracts from British journals, brought by the Atlantic and Asia, on the subject of the apprehended rupture with this country. It would seem as though these journals had set themselves the task of writing down America, and seeing how much mischief they can produce-how much bad blood they can stir up. We should be corry to think it was so. Only a short while since, when the Russian war pressed heavily on the resources of Great Britain, the language of the British press was friendly in the extreme to the United States: it would have been better-better for England, better for our common interests, better for the British reputation for sincerity-if the sudden alteration of this tone had not followed so very closely on the an nouncement of a probable peace with Russia. There is in this country a deep latent respect and regard for England; but it is undeniable that those friendly feelings have had much to struggle against of late years -systematic vituperation by an influential class of British writers, babitual contempt on the part of the London press, very general injustice at the hands of British governments and officials; nor is it to be questioned but these influences have produced their natural effect in alienating ome, in breeding indifference in others It was gladly hoped by those who see the surest guarantee of human progress in the union of the Anglo-Saxon family, that the altered tone of British writers, cotemporary with the breaking out of the Russian war, was the first symptom of a new era of good feeling and common sense. They could not now abandon that hope without pain.

It has long been a trite remark that we understand European politics far better than Europeans understand ours. The British journals, though they are the best informed in Europe, blunder frightfully, ludic rously, and in this instance michievously in attempting to discuss American affairs. One and all they confound the principles of small State politicians with the foreign policy of the United States; they mix up Mr. Forney and Mr. Seward and Mr. Marcy in a general ollapodrida; they have a dim notion that slavery is a sore point here, and that they can agnoy Americans by poking at it; they have been told that the Know Nothings are opposed to foreigners, and that the election of the Know Nothing Banks to the Speakership of the House (which enables him to control the foreign policy of the country) is likely to interfere with the vote of the supplies, is sure to lead to a foreign war. and may upset the American government altogether, and oblige the President to resign office, and send in the name of his successor to Congress; and blundering on in this way. they centrive to make a very bad quarrel out of the goost frivolous misunderstanding in the world. They read in the American papers that Franklin Pierce is a wretched President, without vigor or moral courage, or strength, or popularity; and hence they foolishly argue that because it devolves upon his administration to enunciate American policy at this crisis, it is safe to defy him, and to call upon the American people to keep this intriguing

President of theirs in check. All this is rainous nonsense. Franklin Pierce is better known and appreciated here than he is ever likely to be in Europe ; but low as he has sunk in public esteem, his nopopularity makes not the smallest dimence in the way the people regard the public measures which public sentiment obliges him to undertake. It is well that the people of Eugtions now mensoing the friendly understanding between the two countries, there is no perceptible difference of opinion here. All Americans are agreed that Great Britain's interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is unfair and incorrect; also, that the enlistment business was an injury for which ample reparation should be exacted, and they are quite willing to leave even to Frank-Pierce the business of deciding what constitutes ample reparation. When therefore the British government refuses to come to terms in the hope that the popular antipathy to Pierce will plead the British cause in this country, it commits a grievous and a fatal error. Nothing could help Mr. Pierce so much as to place him in such a position. It is in the power of the British government almost to secure his re-election; and the way to do that is to fasten on him a personal responsibility for the pending disputes, and to call upon public sentiment in America to do justice on him as the ultra champion of American rights.

But, as we said, all this arises from the British ignorance of American politics. When England learns that the American people at large wholly justify and sustain the administration in insisting on the evacuation of the Belize and the recall of Mr. Crampton, she will change her mind. She has done so before, and will do so again. It would have been better certainly if Mr. Crampton's recall had been demanded long since, and if Mr. Pierce had been a man of nerve, he would have sent Mr. Crampton his passports after the Hertz trial; but the delay is not material, and it is quite certain that Mr. Crampton will go. Great Britain will please herself about appointing a successor. Lord Palmerston swore by his gods that no British Minister should ever again be accredited to the Court of Madrid, when the Spanish ministry sent Sir Henry Bulwer home, for mal-practices somewhat similar to Mr. Crampton's; but within two years Lord Palmerston changed his mind. apologized and sent a new representative to Spain. The sacrifice of dignity will cost him

the less on a second repetition. War with England is not at all to be feared. There are too many interwoven interests, and there is at bottom-under the noise and bluster of every day life on both sides the Atlantic-too much sense and too much real friendliness for us to fall to cutting each others throats again. And this no one knows better than Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. They use the Times in the hope of frightening the commercial interests of America; and as we see, they not unfrequently succeed in a measure. But between a war leader in the Times and a declaration of war in the Gazette. there is an immense distance-and that, it may be safely asserted, Lord Palmerston will never cross for the sake of Central America or Mr. Crampton.

THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP .- A good deal of discussion has taken place relative to the respective claims of Mr. Davies and Mr. Peabody to the disputed Judgeship in this district: but as in the course of it little or no reference has been made to the statutes or constitution, we have taken the trouble to exract a few paragraphs of the fundamental law

bearing on the case. The merit of Mr. Peabody's claim rests enirely upon the supposition that two vacancies existed at the late election, which the people were entitled to fill at that time, and that the ballots cast for Mr. Davies did not express which vacancy he was to fill, while those of Mr. Peabody distinctly state that he is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Justice Morris. On the supposition that there were two vacancies, the ballots of Mr. Davies would be void for uncertainty. Before making any reference to the law, we will shortly state the facts in regard to the supposed vacancies. full term for which he was elected expired on the first of January, 1856. The Governor, by appointment of Mr. Cowles, filled that vacancy; and whether there was more than one vacancy

on the last election day, depends upon the length of time for which Mr. Cowles, under that appointment, was entitled to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Edwards' death. If the term of his appointment ceased on the day of the last election, there were then two vacancies. If the appointment was good till the first of January, 1856, there was but one vacancy, viz, that occasioned by the death of Judge Morris, who died October 23, 1855. The vacancy occasioned by his death had not been filled by the Governor at the time of the last election, and there was, therefore, no incumbent at that time, either by appointment or election. The following clause of the constitution seems to refer to the case. Art. 6, sec.

13. savs:-In case the office of any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Under this section the Court of Appeals bave held that the people were entitled at the last November election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Morris. The constitution furher provides, (art. 10, sec. 5): That the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in effice, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

The next section provides that the political year shall begin on the first day of January. Under provision of article 10, section 5, of the constitution, the Legislature have made

the following law-(Session 1849, chapter 28): Whenever vacancies shall exist or shall occur in any of the offices of this State, where no provision is now made by law for filling the same, the Governor shall appoint so me suttable person who may be eligible to the office so vacant or to become vacant, to execute the duties there of until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officer could be by law elected.

It appears from these sections of the constitution and the statutes, that the Governor may fill a vacancy in the office of a Judge until the commencement of the next political year after the occurrence of the vacancy. In the case of the death of Judge Edwards the Governor did so fill the vacancy, and it so happened that the close of the political year 1855 was the expiration of the whole judicial term for which Judge Edwards was elected. There was therefore no vacancy to be filled at the last election. occasioned by his death, but a full term was then to be filled, which commenced January 1,

The Governor had made no appointment to fill the vacancy which happened before the last election, by Judge Morris' death. There was, therefore, one vacancy, and but one, to be land should puderstand that on the two ques. filled at the last election for Judges in this

district, and the designation to "fill a vacancy," which Mr. Davies' ballots contained, was as certain and specific as the occasion required.

A House Divided Against ITSELF .- One of the sons of Henry Clay-James B., the inheritor of Ashland-was, last summer, an active enemy of the Know Nothing party in Kentucky, while another son of the "great Commoner"-Thomas H. Clay-is a delegate, we see, to the Philadelphia National Know Nothing Convention. Could a stronger proof be presented of the absolute death and utter dispersion of the remains of the late "glorious old whig party?" Straight whigs, to the rescue!

TER LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Hnow Nothing National Convention. UNDAT CAUCUSING FOR THE NOMINATIONS - THE PROSPECTS OF THE RIVAL CANDIDATES. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24-4 P. M.

I am afraid that the Sabbath was not so well by the politicians as it ought to have been. Since the adjournment of the National Convention last evening the city has been full of tack about the nomination, and they say Fillmore stock has gone up since the ultra South has returned to the Convention. But this return dissatisfies the pitra North; and as

I telegraphed you last night, the whole negro question

will be re-opened to-morrow, either by a new Northera platform, either by a resolution declaring that the not support and will repudiate any candidate who is not pledged to the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, or either by a protest of the Northern compromise line, or either by a protest of the Normern members against the new platform. One or all of these things will be dore, so that we shall be to morrow as far from a nomination or a platform as ever.

The friends of George Law claim a phalanz of sixty votes for him on the first ballot. John McLean will get many votes from the North; and if Ohio retures, which is more than probable, the Southern votes may carry Fill-more in. I give this so that all parties may have a faichance. My own impression is, that the Law stock is up to par. If the Convention had adjourned yesterday till July, he would have had an out-ide nomination. Let his friends watch and pray. We are having a hard tim here all round, and there will be a great fight to-morrow New York will take a back seat. The delegation is said to be divided between Law and the doughty antagonist of Archbishop Hughes. Bah! That Brooks will never run.

The canvassing for the leading Presidential candidate is actively going on. The South, except Virginia, leans toward Fillmore. A portion of the New York delega. tion will vote for him. The Law men charge that a well known banker of Washington is here, buying up the delegates for Fillmore.

There is some prospect that the ultra North will bolt in case the present platform is adopted by the Con-

Eight o'Clock P M The Southern delegates have had a long and anxiou caucus this evening, but have arrived at no decision. A strong effort will be made to adjourn to morrow without mination, and it is said that the New Yorkars will go in for it. Things are in a more chaotic state than

From Washington. REPRAI, OF LAWS OF KANSAS—THE REPORTED WITH LRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN PROM ENGLANO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1856. The Committee on Territories will report a bill to corrow, annul ing certain laws passed by the Kausas Legislature. The Committee are also preparing other important bills, which vil' be reported in a few days.

It was rumored about the city to day-and it cause considerable excitement—that Mr. Buchanan had de nanded his passports. This intelligence, it is said, was brought by the Atlantic. I learn this evening, from an authentic source, that no such intelligence has been received at the State Department, and that there is not a particle of truth in it.

REPLY TO SENATOR WILSON'S ASSAULT ON GOVER-

Washington, Feb. 24, 1856.
Senator Jones, of Tennessee, intended to speak to mor-Shannon. His language, it is understood, will severely condemn the impropriety evinced by Senator Wilson in so far descending from his Senatorial dignity as to assail private character. Mr. Wilson's speech not having been published in the Globe on Saturday, as expected, Mr. Jones may defer his remarks until Tuesday.

The New York State American Council Po

Рипариврима, Feb. 24, 1856. In view of the probability that the American National Convention will not have concluded their business before Tuesday next, the New York delegation, and many other members of the Order in the State of New York, have ed the following recommendation:-

We, members of the State Council in New York, and National Convention in Philadelphia, recommend that the State Council appointed to be held at Canandaigus on the 25th inst., be postponed to Tuesday, the 25th of March.

Marine Disasters.

A NEW YORK AND BOSTON PACKET ASHORE.

CHATHAM, (Mass.), Feb. 24, 1856.

One of the boats of the New York and Boston line of packets (either the James Lawrence, the Plymouth Rock or the Cabot,) went ashore on Sandy Point this morning She is apparently full of water. The crew have left he Nothing more definite can be ascertained until the return of the wreckers, who have gone to her as-

DISASTER TO SCHOONER B. T. REEVES. HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 24, 1856.

The schooner B. T. Reeves, Capt. Shaw, from Wilming ton, N. C., tor New York, leaky, was in the gale of the 16th off Cape May, and blown to sea. Lost 300 barrels rosin, boats, bulwarks, jib, &c. The crew are badly frost

The ship Margaret Evans, of New York, was seen on the 21st inst., in latitude 30, longitude 71 30, steering

New Orleans Sheriffalty.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 23 1856.

The Governor has appointed John M. Bell sheriff, vice Huffy, removed.

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 23, 1856.

Sales of cotton to-day 1,200 bales, at unchaged rates.

Market steady. Sterling exchange 83/d. premium.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 1356.

Cotton—About 3 000 bales have changed hands at tull

rates. The week closes with a steady and firm fessing.

Wool—Prices are firm, at an advance. Sales for the
week 53,100 lbs. Printing clothes—Sales are light, owing
to the scarity of desirable styles in market. Good makes
of COx64 are held firmly at 5/4 cents. Sales, 30,400
pieces.

The Cruise in Search of the Pacific. RETURN OF THE ALABAMA—NO NEWS OF THE MISS-ING VESSEL.

The steamer Alabama, which was sent out by E. K.

Collins on the 9th inst., in search of the Pacific, returned to port yestercay morning, having been absent two weeks. She brings no tidings of the lost vessel.

The Alabama proceeded as far as Cape Race, where she met with large fleids of ice, which prevented her further took a zigzeg course, following the usual track of the Collins steamers; salled round Sable Island, from thence to Cape Race, and returning put into Hall fax, from which port she sailed on Thursday morning ast. She spoke some thirty vessels during the cruise rom none of which could she gather any news relative to the Pacific.

Before reaching Cape Race, the Alabama ran for about eight hours through a field of ice, which is described as presenting, a very beautiful and singular appearance The ice was broken up in small and mostly circular pieces, from one to two feet in diameter, and being encircled by from one to two feet in diameter, and being encircled by a rine of snow, they presented the appearance of myriads of plates spread out for a grand banquet in honor of Neptune. On reaching Cape Race, however, the foe gradually grew more compact until it became almost impassable. It is thought by some that the Pacific, in attempting to force her way through one of these fields of ice, may have broke down and still remains fast in the ice. If this be the case, the government stip Arctic, which is now in search of her. at which was built for an ice boat, will probably be able to search her out.

The Alabama could make but little headway where the ice was compact, and she tore a large portion of the cop-per from her bottom in the slight attempts she did make. As the Arctic left Halifag for Cape Rays on the evening of the flat instant, she has doubtless, ere this, traversed a large portion of the ice fields in that vicinity, and may perhaps here succeeded in undleg and relieving the PaDramatic and Musical

The admirers of Rachel will have an oppo tragedienne, which is to take place on Friday, the 20th instant, at the City Assembly Rooms, in the form of a lecture, by Mr. Gustave Naquet, which will embrace a review and illustration of the prinwill embrace a review and illustration of the principal plays and characters performed by her during her test to our city. The elegant comedy of "Alfred de Musset," (Le Caprice,) will also be performed by artists belonging to the Rachel troupe. Mr. Wallack has kindly promised to supply for the occasion the requisite stage properties. A strong musical programme will be added to the above, several distinguished artists having volunteered their services, and amongst them the great planist, Gottschalk. Such a combination cannot fall to draw a

Paul Julien leaves New York in a few days, perhaps

wowded audience upon the occasion

never to return. Obliged to be in Europe next spring, he will, before quitting America, visit New Orleans in deference to many pressing entreaties received from the dilet-tanti of the South, who for the last four years have been arxiously desirous to hear him; and we have no doubt that his reception will be commensurate with his merits. This young artist's performances have passed the ordeal of the severest criticism, and it is freely conceded that for mechanical skill in the execution of difficulties, for feeling, tone, delicacy and power of expression, he is second only to Vieuxtemps, the greatest of all living vilinists. In him are combined the freshness and precoof youth with the maturity of musical intelligence, who imparts an additional charm to all his performances. The laurels he has won in this country have almost identified him with us, and led us to consider him as belonging to us. His departure will be attended with mutual regrets, but we learn with pleasure that before he leaves, our musical community intend offering him a substantial proof of their sympathy and admiration. Arrangements are in progress to give him a complimentary benefit, to brated artists, will contribute their talents to give color to the performance. The entertainments will be brilliant, and worthy alike of the promoters and the protepé, and we hope that the public will take advantage of this opportunity to testify their high appreciation of this young

artist's talent and genius. We learn from the Mexican capital that Madame Vest vali has been induced to take the management of the Great National theatre, at the pressing so some of the first families in that city. Unlike some of our self-styled patrons of at here, they have liberally furnished her with the funds necessary to carry on the enterprise with success. The fair impresurio has taken steps to secure the best opera troupe that can be brough together, and her agents in this city and in Europe have received the necessary authority to carry out her views.
Madame Vestvali took a benefit on the 23d of last month. which brought her in money \$3,500, and in present about \$2,000 more! The Heraldo is filled with and other poetical tributes to the beauty and talent of

The late severe weather has interfered sadly with the circures. Out of twelve equestrian companies travelling in the South this winter, three have been embargoed by this obstruction, viz.:—Rosston's, at Baton Rouge; But-ler's, at New Orleans, and Orton's, at Trinity, Arkansas. Of the rest, during this week, Robinson & Aldred's will be at Charleston, S. C.; Ballard & Baily, at Macon, Ga. Mabie's, at Sehna, Ala.; Washburn's, at Mobile, Ala. Spalding & Rogers' exhibition steamers, Floating Palace and James Raymond, at Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi, and their new show steamer, the Banjo, at Shreveport, on Red river. Charini & Nicolo's circus is in Havana Stout & Reynolds' circus in Austin, Texas, and Herper Antonio's circus at Victoria, Texas. In consequence of incessant rains and extreme cold, the business has been quite disastrous in the South this winter.

The ten circus companies remaining at the North are the ensuing summer, commencing during the last week in April. Weich & Lent, Rivers & Derions and Colonei Cushing start from near Philadelphia; Spaiding & Ro-gers' land company, from Binghamton, N. Y.; Dan Rice, from Girard, Pa.; Van Amburgh & Co., from Covington, Ky .; Sands & Na hans, from Detroit, Mich .: North & Co., from Chicago, Ill.; and Flagg & Co., (a new company) from Boston, Mass.

The notable feature of the season in circuses is a new

equestrian establishment, originated by Spaiding & Ro-gers, to start from Washington, D. C., with rathroad cars built expressly for the transportation of the troupe, horses and properties of the company, and with adjusts ble axies to run on any guage, and so constructed as to be hauled daily from the track to the exhibition ground, and there used as dressing rooms, ticket offices, refresh ment rooms, museums, &c. They have a new fashioned tent, perfectly water tight, and ventilated in summer, with new fashioned soats, with backs, foot boards, air cushions, and many other kindred luxuries never be cusnions, and many other kindred fauries never before seen with these itinerant companies. As this concern is got up expressly for the cities and large towns of New York and New England, the appointments are upon the most extravagant scale, and the performers all selected without regard to expense, from the European and American companies. The cost of the forgoing twenty-three freus companies, exclusive of the expensive steam Spalding & Rogers on the Western waters, cannot be less \$350, over \$8,000 is paid out by them, in the aggregate, daily. For the prosecution of their business over 2,000 persons and 2,000 horses are required.

During the past week nothing transpired in the world of amusement of sufficient importance to require ex-tended observation. As a general thing the different establishments did a much better business than for many weeks previously, and some of them were exceedingly well filled every night, owing to the combination of attractions and comparatively moderate and pleasant state of the weather.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The legendary drama of "Herne, the Hunter"—with its gorgeous seenery, magnificent costumes, grand processions, thrilling equestrian feats, and beautiful horses—filled the house from base to dome every night last week, and is announced for constant repetition till further notice. Niblo's GARDEN.-Mr. Lehman's new pantom

tacle of "The Elf-King," promises to have a long run at this house. The Ravels may well feel proud of the elegant manner in which it has been got up, and they play the various characters in a style that must be as gravifying to manager Nible as to his numerous patrons.
"The Elf King" and "Katey" to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE .- "Herne, the Hunter" was set aside on Saturday, after having drawn densely crowded houses for one month. A sort of parody on the old bur lesque of the "Female Forty Thieves," and designated the same, afforded considerable amusement last week.
To-night the amusements consist of the interesting four act drams styled "The Broken Vow" and the "Female

BURTON'S THEATRE,-Manager Burton has not by any means received mere empty laudation for the capital style in which he produced Shakspere's "Winter's On the contrary, his house has been filled by delighted audiences every night of the presentation of the comecy. It will hereafter be played on alternate evenings. The intermediate nights are to be appropriated to comedies and farces, in which Mrs. C. Howard (for-merly Miss Rosina Shaw, and a sister of Mrs. Hoey) will perform. Since her last appearance in this city Mrs. loward has acquired a high reputation as a comedients and vocalist in New Orleans and This evening a new farce will be presented, called "Urgent Private Affairs"—Mr. Burton in a comical part; Planche's comedy entitled "Grist to the Mill"—Fran-cine, Mrs. C. Howard; and "Barlon's New York Direc-

LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES. -This theatre, as usual, received a liberal share of patronage, though nothing new, if we except a trifle called "Novelty," was presented during the week. "Novelty" is a sort of dramatical. political, whimsical, serio-comice compound of all man-ner of things in which actors, authors, patriots, characters, horses, &c., are dished up in a series of tableaus It affords a great deal of fun, and has been well received. To-night the comedy of "Look Before you Leap," su perbly cast, and the extravagenza of "Novelty."

WALLACK'S THEATEE. —A series of fine old English comedies, elegantly played by Mossrs. H. Placide, Lester. ougham, Holland and Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mis-Cannon and others, constituted the chief features traction last week. This evening Plancke's five act drama, entitled the "Knights of the Round Table," will be performed for the first time in this country, by cast embracing the strength of the company. The after piece is a new inree called "A Capital Match," in which Mr. Holland and Miss Raymond have characters finely adapted to their abilities.

Broadway Varieties.—The pretty speciacle of "The

Naiad Queen," the characters in which are performed by children all under twelve years of age, has frequently attracted a larger number of applicants than could be accommodated in this neat little theatre. The "Naid" will be receased to-night. As an additional feature Master G. W. Marsh, the infantile Momus, will personate his colobrated character of Jem Baggs, and sing the dele-ful lament of "Villikins and his Dinah," in the farce of "The Wandering Minstrel," in which he gained such well merited notoriety during his late engagement at the

Wood's Minerana offer a series of comic and sentimental songs for to-night, and the successful burlesque of "The Happy Man."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADESS.—The highly ludicrous buriof "The Two Pompeys," and a choice selection of s

form the programme for this evening.

SPIRITUALIEM.—Prof. Spencer will deliver a STRITULIER.—Prof. Spencer will dailyer another iso-ture in opposition to modern spiritualism, at the Broad-way Tabernacle, this evening. The Professor meets the spirits on their own ground by tipping tables, threwing men over chairs, &c., and as a further proof of the complete fallacy of spiritualism offers \$1,000 to any medium who will move a table without contact. The Tabernacie will doubtless be crowded with believers and unbelievers

to night.

Miscrillangous,-Mr. Wm. Fleming, late manager of the National theatre, Soston, has returned to the city, after having given a series of dramatic readings in the

after having given a series of dramatic readings in the minor cities and towns of New England. Mr. G. H. Griffiths, late stage manager at the Bowery, will open the National theatre, Boston, next Monday, with Mr. Clarke's popular drama of "Harne, the Huntar." Mr. John T. Ford, manager of the Holliday street thea-tre, Baltimore, and Richmond theatre, Virginia, has leased the National theatre, Washington.

The Battimore papers are highly eulogistic in their praise of Mr. E. Eddy, who played Jack Cade, Richallen, Brutus, and Eleazar, in the "Jewess," at the Holiday street theatre, last week.

Cornelius Mathews' comedy of "False Pretences" has been produced with the greatest success at the Providence (R. L.) theatre.

The Academy Opera company open at the Walnut street theatre, Philacelphia, to-night. After giving nine per-formances they return to this city. It is understood that M'lle Nantier Lidiée has cancelled her engagement and intends to return to Europe.

The Pyne and Harrison Opera troupe have rece

been charming the citizens of Mobile. Miss Louisa Pyne was to take her farewell benefit last Monday. M'lie Parodi was soon to give a concert in the same city. Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, had just closed a successful engagement at the Mobile theatre, and Mr. E. L. Daven port was to commence on Monday-opening in "Richard Mr. McVicker has lately been entertaining the Albani-

ans. It is reported that he will ere long return to Burton's, with the view of producing an American comedy, written expressly for him. M'lle Farah Felix, (sister to M'lle Rachel) is to give a

grand musical and literary soirce in Charleston, this evening. She is to be assisted by Miss Fanny Morant, the actress, and Mr. Reeves, the vocalist. Mr. and Mrs. Bainey Williams are en route to this city

from New Orienns, via Louisville and Cincinnati.

Miss Maggle Mitcheil succeeded Mrs. T. S. Hamblin as the star at the Richmond (Va.) theatre. Mr. Richings and daughter have been performing with coraiderable success in Troy. Mr. Cartlitch, the mana.

ger, took ois farewell benefit last week. The Alleghanians, the Hutchinsons and Mrs. E. G. Bostwick are all to appear in concerts at Rochester, this

Longfellow's poem of "Hiswatha" has lately been read in Phicacelphia, by Miss Stirling. The fair reader was dressed as an Indian girl, and was surrounded by wig-

Miss Heron, who, according to accounts, has become an immense avorite with playgoers in the Western cities, was sadly frightened a short time ago at the National theatre, Circinnati. It appears that a member of the company, who was subject to periods of insanity, rushed into her dressing reom, and insisted upon her playing Lady Macbeth to his King, in one of the most impassioned scenes of the tragedy. She was startled and frightened, but escaped from the room, and rushing upon the stage, fell, half fainting, into the arms of one of the actresses She afterwards explained the affair to the audience

Gen. Scott on the Union and the Men of the Revolution.

Gen. Scott sent the following letter in answer to an invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday in Cincinnai;

witation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday in Cincinnali:—

New Your, Feb. 12, 1856.

I have always approached Cincinnat with pleasure, and should hardly icel myself an American if I neglected to visit the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi at issast once in five years. It is, therefore, with no ordinary regret that I fine myself obliged to decline the honor of being present at your celebration of the 22d instant—a day which, I agree with Cincinnati, ought to be conservated our second national anniversary. The generally increasing disposition to honor the memory of the Father of his Country, and that of his co-laborers, is a happy augury in favor of perpetuating the Union of these sister States. Party extremists, bordering on insanity, profligates in politics, ready for treason, might perhaps, by certain rivers and mountains, or other dissections lines, break that glorious Union into fragments—but that our richest inheritance is, I thank God i—one and indivisible—I meen, the fame of Washington and Franklin. Adams and Jefferson, Lee and Hancock, Sherman and Wythe, Carroll and Livingston, Langdon and Ruledge, Greene and Wayne, Warren and Moultrie—with the fame of a lepion of like spirits, who, with liberty, gave us national independence, a national government, and a national bistory. Can there be an American not ready to oppose a death struggle against disruption—that is, the loss of his birth-right in the deeds of one of those herces or worthics? Or that does not proudly boast that their

proudly boast that their
Language is my mother tongue,

and their

Great names compatriot with my owa?

Hoping that all parts of the Union may be represented at your celebration, and every national sentiment prevail.

Calendar—This Day.

vail.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUFREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated matters, Nos. 32, 39, 50, and arguments, Nos. 6, 43, 45, 121, 120, 142, 145, 146, 106, 125, 15, 25, 84, 87, 135.

SUFREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 189, 2034, 204, 147, 157, 170, 142, 145, 146, 106, 125, 15, 25, 84, 87, 135.

SUFFERME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 189, 2033, 2034, 290, 79, 321, 326, 329, 128, 184, 359, 1344, 213, 146, 374, 32, 1346, 350, 357, 68. 330, 337, 68. Styrmon Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 564, 314, 669, 486, 714, 716, 718, 729, 732, 733, 687, 508, 736, 738, 789, 740, 10, 664, 713, 640, 744, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 752, 755, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761.

Discasses of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. Robert Hunter bega to inform his patients in Philadelphis that he has opened an establishment in that city, under the professional charge of Dr. F. Morson, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lung.

Dr. Morson is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has snipode, both in that city and New York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

ections.

Dr. Hunter would also state, for the information of his pa-lents residing in Baltimore and Washington, that hr. John Sissard Williams will hereafter be associated with the Balti-

Bissard Wilkiams will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. James Hunter in consequence of the heath. Patients in these cities will in future enjoy not only all the advantage of ir. Hunter's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of shiful and accumplished resident physicians.

The specialist and Journal of Diseases of the (Chert for February, an extended explanation of Dr. Hunter's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The Specialist can be procured of the publishers, Mears, Sherman & Co., Asfor House. Fersons reading at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations, from visiting the city for advice, can be precerbed for by letter. In such cases it is ney-every that the patient should caretury describe the present aymptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen or py of the Specialist, on application to either of the following addresses:—

New York-Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, 878 Broadway, Philacelphia—Dr. F. MORSON, 302 Wa'nut street.

Ballimore—Dr. J. R. WILLIA AMS, 52 North Charles street. Note—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as here-tofore from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

Mat Binding Machines.—I. H. Singer & Co nave reads for sale machines for binding straw hats and al sider kinds of hats. The machines do the work far bester and natur than any others. Call and see them at No. 325 Front way

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. Pat MC K is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the sleve celebrated after and palent powder proof defiance locks and crees bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl street, one door below fields land.

The Smithsonian House—Broadway, Corner of Houston street, New York.—Single rooms 50 conts, 75 cents at 81 per day. Parlors, with bedrooms, 31 50 to 35 per days. Meals extra and as ordered. This new and large hotsl invites the attention of travellers. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc—Wigs and Toupees.— The best in the world. This unrivalled and original dye is applied in twelve private rooms. Batchelor's wigs and toupees have improvements over all others, being chef d'ouvres of elegance and durability, psculiar to title establishment.

BATCHELOR'S, 238 Broadway.

Whiskers or Moustaches Forced to Grew to six reaks by my organs, which will not stain or injure the skip. \$1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. HAM, \$56 Broadway; Bays, 176 Fulton street, Broaklyn; Zei-ber, 44 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Hill's Heir Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or brown—Sold at Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s, 273 Broadway, 48 Namau street and at the dapet, No. 1 Bareley street, R. Y.; 156 Adamte street 175 and 247 Fulton street, Broaklyn, and at drug and lancy goods atores generally. Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tonpees

excite admiration among all composements at at. A suite of siegant private apartments for applying his incomparably dye, he colly reliable article of the hind. Wholesale and retail at MKISTALORU'S, No. 6 Astor House.

A Perfumed Breath -What Lady or Gen-A Perrained Breath —What Lady or Gen-deman would remain inder the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Baim of a Thousand Plowers" as a den-trifice would not only render it awast, but leave the teeth white as a abaster! Many personad not know their breath is had, and the subject is so delicate, their friends will never mention it. Poor a single drop of the "Baim" on your tooth breath, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fixty sent bottle will last a year. For sale by FERRIDGE & CO., progrietors, and all druggists.